

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"BENRINNES"
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLEBRO,
LONDON AND STRAIT.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th March, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1920. 461

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Steamship

"COLORADO SPRINGS"
having arrived from Seattle via ports, on February 24th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on March 2nd, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after March 2nd, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents,
1st Floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, February 24th, 1920. 474

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "FELSINA"
FROM TRIESTE and SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Mar. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th Mar. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Mar. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1920. 461

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Russian, American, Continental,
and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"KASHMIR"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about MARCH
5th, 1920, taking Cargo, for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, if available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
carried by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office, until
12 Noon the day before sailing. No contents
and value of all parcels are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
P. & O.S.N. Co.
Post Box 112,
22 Des Voeux Road Central.

S.S. "VICTORIA"
THE above Steamer will be despatched
for MANILA, SANDAKAN,
and AUSTRALIAN PORTS on or about March
3rd.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA STEAM-
SHIP CO., LTD.,
Agents,
112, Cross Street, Central.

112, Cross Street, Central.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CADOPEAK" VOY. 1-HOME
FROM CALCUTTA via MADRAS,
PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned
Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that they must take immediate
delivery of same from alongside, and all
cargo impeding discharge will be landed
at their risk and expense into the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at
West Point, and stored at Consignees'
risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of the Im-
ports and Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on February 27th, at
10 A.M., and February 28th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a
week of the steamer's arrival here after
which they cannot be recognized. No
claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods re-
maining undelivered after FEBRUARY
29th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected. Consignees are requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1920. 465

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LAKE GILPEN" VOY. 1-HOME
FROM CALCUTTA via MADRAS,
RANGOON, SINGAPORE and
SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned
Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that they must take immediate
delivery of same from alongside, and all
cargo impeding discharge will be landed
at their risk and expense into the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at
West Point, and stored at Consignees'
risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of the Im-
ports and Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on February 27th, at
10 A.M., and February 28th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a
week of the steamer's arrival here after
which they cannot be recognized. No
claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods re-
maining undelivered after FEBRUARY
29th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected. Consignees are requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1920. 465

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST SELENE" VOY. 1-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN
PORTS and SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned
Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their Cargo will be landed at
their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company's Godowns at West Point, and
stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on Feb. 27th, at 10 A.M.,
and Feb. 28th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a
week of the Steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods
remaining undelivered after Feb. 29th, will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected. Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature im-
mediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hotel Manions,
Hongkong, February 21st, 1920. 467

UNDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG and
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Feb. 29th, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1920. 460

112, Cross Street, Central.

112, Cross Street, Central.

112, Cross Street, Central.

112, Cross Street, Central.

112, Cross Street, Central.

112, Cross Street, Central.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

THE AGA KHAN'S HOPES.

Indian gentlemen resident in and passing through London celebrated the passing of the Government of India Bill by a dinner at the Savoy on December 19th, when Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, was the principal guest. The Aga Khan, who presided, said: It is with the greatest pleasure that in response to the request of my countrymen, I have accepted the honour of your chairmanship. We are assembled to show our warm and grateful appreciation of the statesman whose name will live in history as the inspirer and guide of the new Constitution for India, of which the Act now passed into law and the report of the Joint Select Committee form the authoritative design. "Sir, whatever may be the faults of Indians, want of gratitude" is not one.

The progress of India in recent years, especially under the stimulus of the new outlook brought about by the war, has been so great and rapid that adaptation of the constitutional framework thereto was inevitable. But the fact that Parliament has ordained this adaptation with such general goodwill of all parties in this country, and with opposition so slight that the reading of the measure was not challenged by a division in either House, is largely due to the steadfastness and sincerity of purpose, the vision and courage, the earnestness and knowledge with which our guest of this evening has laboured, whether through evil or good report, to bring to completion the great and noble undertaking of starting India on the journey to full self-government within the Empire. In a sense these reforms are a compromise between conflicting views of what is possible and fitting at this stage, but the broad principles of the pronouncement of August 20th, 1917, have been carefully upheld. India owes a great debt to the Joint Select Committee, and especially to its strong and impartial chairman, the Earl of Selborne, and also to the Marquis of Crewe (during whose term at the India Office the ideal of provincial autonomy was first given authoritative expression), for having removed all avoidable cases of friction and all mere technicalities, and seeking to give our opponents credit for sincerity of view and their regard for the safety of the Empire, and, indeed, we have to thank them for their criticisms and doubts and fears, since these ought to put us on our mettle.

The reforms, with responsibility definitely fixed between the various elements in the Administration, are not a leap in the dark but a step out of the dark. There are many who would gladly have gone further in some respects, but patriotism and wisdom call us to accept the Act as it stands as a vindication of Centre opinion and reasonable compromise. We acclaim the chief author in the Secretary of State, whom we know and trust as a passionate lover and clear-sighted friend of India, and we rejoice in the triumph he has won by making the compromise so excellent. While we hail the rising sun of India's new day, we cannot be blind to certain lowering clouds on the morning sky. It is to be deeply regretted that the week which has seen the passing of the bill in the House of Lords has also seen public opinion deeply stirred by the revelations from Amritsar. The matter is sub judice, and all I need say is that with Mr. Montagu at the India Office we have the fullest confidence that the issue can safely be left to the British sense of fair play, justice, and honour.

Anglo-Moslem Policy.
It is impossible in a gathering which includes many Indian Moslems, not to refer to the anxious thought which is uppermost in our hearts. The fate of Turkey, as well as that of the Moslem States which have arisen from the welter of confusion following on the disappearance of Turbism, still hangs in the balance. There could be no greater mistake than to regard these questions as remote from Indian interests. To the seventy million Indian Moslems they are vital as real and as near as, for instance, was the treatment of the Uzbeks in the Transvaal by Kruger twenty years ago. The day has passed, and will never return when Indians were content to shut their eyes to, and have no influence upon, Asiatic foreign policy. To Moslems the problems have national, religious, and social dimensions, are so near that they cannot be called in reality foreign questions. In a multitude of ways our Hindu fellow-countrymen have shown that they so deeply sympathize with us and so join in asking for a generous peace with Turkey, that will not punish the unborn members of that remarkable and historic race for the errors of a handful of men, who allowed themselves to be dominated by the enmity and threats of Germany, that we can honestly call this a national Indian question.

The prayer is the more insistent because it is based on grounds so reasonable that they could not be better stated than in the famous speech of the Prime Minister, two years ago, which did so much to calm the Moslems of the British Empire and to encourage their continued co-operation in the war against Prussian militarism. I need not remind you of his unqualified assurance that Britain was not fighting "to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." We may reasonably claim that the policy of freedom and self-determination of nationalities, which was then placed in the forefront of Allied aims, should be applied to Moslem as well as to Christian lands, to Daghestan and Azerbaijan, to Armenia and Georgia, as fully as to Finland and Georgia. Amid our anxieties in these matters we take courage from one sign of cheer in the recently concluded Anglo-Persian agreement. We cherish the hope that this revised alliance will always be so interpreted and applied that the two parties may ever remain equally independent, free, and friendly international sovereign States. We thank Earl Curzon for inaugurating what we hope will be a new era in Anglo-Moslem policy.

In the changed relations between England and India we celebrate tonight, there is community of interest in making the reforms an unquestionable success. The clear call alike to the Civilian Services and to Indians, as well as to the champions of both in England, is to accept the fait accompli and to labour for its vindication in the eyes of contemporary history. The Anglo-Indian official who has retired, or is hearing the limit of his service, may be likened to a weary woodcutter in the jungle who has contributed to making a way through. If, after long battle with dense undergrowth, his eyes are dazzled by the light of these reforms, we should thankfully recognise that he also has had a share in making them possible.

The general acquiescence given to this legislation by Parliament and the country shows that the great English people is entirely sympathetic with Indian claims. If we turn from opinion here to the man on the spot we find that the Viceroy, the man at the helm in India par excellence, has been fully associated with our guest in the long and toilsome journey which has brought us to this goal. Distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service, such as Lord Meston, Sir William Duke, Sir Claude Hill, and Sir Archdale Earle, and many others, have been enthusiastic and convinced, if discriminating, supporters of reform. It is by no means certain that if a plebiscite of the Indian Civil Service were taken on this subject a majority would be against us.

KING-EMPEROR'S HOSTS.
In the light of the history of the past five years English public opinion recognizes that India is loyal and asks only for her legitimate place ultimately as an equal partner in the confederation of nations united by the rule of a beloved Emperor, and his dynasty. The world has seen that the King-Emperor in time of imperial danger has only to strike the ground with his feet, and in India myriads, like genie, will rise for the defence of his Throne and Empire. We rejoice that the popular acquaintance with India made personal acquaintance with India before long. His Royal Highness will then see for himself, and come back to assure the King-Emperor that the affectionate devotion with which their Majesties were acclaimed at Bombay and Calcutta has not merely remained, but is still more deeply rooted and more fully grown.

While it is true, as the preamble of the Act declares, that the time and manner of each further constitutional advance must be determined by Parliament, it is no less true that in the constructive sense the advances will depend on Indians themselves. Let us work together to make the new departure an undeniable success. Then we need not have any misgivings as to what will be done ten years hence. I do not disguise the satisfaction I should have felt if the franchise had been decisively conferred upon our women. Still, there is the question of the provincial legislatures, which offers a great opportunity on Indian men. This will be the first great vital problem for them to pronounce upon. I cannot too strongly appeal for a decision in each province in favour of securing by this constitutional means the loyal co-operation of women in the promotion of the public welfare. It is by a settlement of the issue on just and generous lines that the heart and head of the new Indian electorate will be judged not only by English people but by the world as large.

Nothing could be more idle now than to fail to use our great opportunities because some of us may think they should have been greater still. A thoughtful writer has well said that the place we have reached at a given time is of less importance than the direction in which we are going. Mr. Montagu has taken the lead in placing us on the road to full self-government, and we meet to-day to express our heartfelt gratitude and to assure him of our affectionate regard for one who has served her in a momentous epoch of her history with such untiring zeal and such devotion to the principles of political freedom and advancement. I ask you to drink both to his health and that of Mrs. Montagu, who, we know, shares his love for India and his enthusiastic ideals for her future. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu, who was given a most enthusiastic reception, said that he would first say one word about the position of Turkey. He could only say that he quite agreed with every word his Highness the Aga Khan had uttered. (Cheers.) He had, ever since he assumed office, voiced the views of his Highness both in the Cabinet and at the Peace Conference, and he proposed to go on voicing those same views. (Cheers.) Whatever the position of Turkey might be, he could say conscientiously that it would not be achieved with out every man responsible for it knowing the view that was entertained by everybody in India—Hindu and Mohammedan, official and unofficial. (Loud cheers.) He would say, further, he believed that, whatever the fate of Turkey at the moment, nothing could possibly destroy the vigour and principle behind the common purpose of the Moslem States of the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu then made a reference to the Punjab and proceeded, remarked that he would say to the politicians of India: "What are you going to do with the opportunities that have been given to you? what are you going to make of the action which Parliament has taken with almost unexampled unanimity? Are you going when the highest Court in the Empire has given its judgment, to complain of the verdict? That would not be a wise course. Are you going to controvert your attention upon what the Act does not do? That would not be a practical course." He would implore them to sit down and get the last ounce out of the opportunities that were given them. (Cheers.) They could perfect and transform the system of education and the system of local government in India. They could make good, and he was certain that they could, later to the Mother of Parliaments and show that India had won for itself the status of a self-governing country among the nations of the world. (Cheers.)

"MELACHIRINO"

(Egyptian Cigarettes)

Famous the world over

FOR QUALITY

Prices for 100's tins

No. 1 - - - \$4.75

No. 4 - - - \$3.75 No. 9 - - - \$2.25

No. 5 - - - 3.25 No. "C" - - 3.50

No. 8 - - - 2.25 Imperiales 3.50



TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
10, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

Brinsmead

is a name which has
stood for quality in
the musical world.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

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SWAN
FOUNTAIN.
NEEDS NO "COAXING!"
It's made right
To write right.
That's why it's the most popular
Fountain.
Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.
Fitted with Gold Iridium Tipped Nib.
WHERE IS YOURS?
TRY ONE NOW!
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JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND
IMPORTERS.
MABIE, TODD & Co.,
Manufacturers, LONDON.
CATALOGUE FREE!

THE 1920
Ford
Price \$1,000.00
If the price of the Ford had advanced since 1914,
in the same ratio as standard Pricegoods, the Ford
would cost about \$4,000 to-day! Made in Canada—
SOLE AGENTS:
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
HONGKONG

THE LOCAL DEFENCE FORCE. VOLUNTARY SERVICE OR CONSCRIPTION?

(CONTINUED.)

Do British subjects residing here agree that a Defence Corps of some kind is a necessary adjunct to the Garrison and the regular Police Force of the Colony, and, if so, what steps should be taken to establish such an organisation upon a satisfactory basis? Facts must be faced and these are questions which urgently require answering. I have heard many criticisms levelled against the old Volunteer Force. There was a good deal of talk about lack of efficiency and of favouritism, and it might not be too much to say that differential treatment, of which I believe there were many examples, and the presence of certain other anomalies, did, at times, produce a strong under-current of discontent. I have never heard it suggested, however, that the body, as a whole, served an utterly useless purpose, or might have been disbanded altogether without any weakening of those safeguards which it is essential to maintain in the interests of peace, order and good government. Such being the case it may be fairly assumed that the bulk of the people recognise the need of auxiliary forces, and it would be perhaps well if they were reminded that none exist.

Conscription is peculiarly repugnant to the British temperament, but I believe that this is due not so much to the fear that liberties will be curtailed—it is obvious that no one can have complete liberty as an individual in any ordered society—as to the recognised fact that under such a system in the past authority has tended to drift away from the Civil Government into the hands of a hierarchy of officials who seem to be answerable for their conduct to no one but the Almighty and the War Office. If this could be avoided I do not believe that conscription, either in theory or in practice, would be more distasteful than the ordinary measures enforced for the well-being of the community under a multitude of ordinances. On the contrary, I imagine that it would be welcomed as the only just and satisfactory method of securing the carrying out of a necessary public service. A good deal of cant has been written about "the liberty of the subject." The finger of scorn has been pointed at Singapore as a retrograde State because it is favouring compulsory military training, and, as things stand at present, we are running considerable risk of making ourselves ridiculous. The Government has surely paid sufficient attention to the wind-bags. In framing its new Volunteer Ordinance it took the very greatest precautions not to hurt anyone's susceptibilities. Provided only that there was no hint of compulsion we were told that all would gladly flock to do their duty. The Government accepted this prognostication. What is the result? I should doubt whether there have been more than 150 enrolments. If, of course, the military exercises foreshadowed are to be merely a form of amusement, there is no reason why a voluntary enrolment should not be maintained, although, in that case, the advisability of the expenditure of public funds upon equipment might be questioned. Everyone knows, however, that disciplinary measures will have to be enforced and certain duties performed which might, perchance, prove irksome, and few are in a hurry to shoulder a part of the burden until they are satisfied that that burden, small as it may be, is to be distributed evenly. If conscription had been applied at the commencement of the war there is no doubt that the nation's manhood could have been utilised much more efficiently than was the case. Public opinion in those days would not tolerate such a measure, but surely the lesson has been learned by now. The fine edge of patriotic enthusiasm has been blunted by several years in France. "Equality" is the watchword in these times, and it may be through slackness, carelessness, or a hundred and one other causes equality of service will never be secured without compulsion. As I have said, I do not think many would object to the application of conscription, with proper safeguards, in this Colony. On the other hand, there are many quite willing to volunteer who are holding back because they see no particular reason why they should step again into the breach when others show no anxiety in the matter. I may be wrong, but I imagine that service will have to be enforced by Ordinance before the Defence Force assumes adequate proportions, and, while regretting it as a lapse from the ideal, I for one, should welcome it as the practical, most sensible and just way of dealing with the situation.

2ND. DIVISION WAR MEMORIAL

A meeting recently held in London under the presidency of General Lord Horne, decided to erect monuments at Gheluvelt and on the Bourlon-Meuse Ridge, and to place a memorial brass tablet in All Saints' Church at Aldershot, in commemoration of the gallant deeds of the 2nd Division in the Great War, and in memory of the officers and men of the division who gave up their lives for their country. It was also decided that the history of the 2nd Division during the war should be written, and the necessary steps have been taken for this work to be done. Fuller information will be sent to all units which served with the 2nd Division during the war.

COMPANY REPORT. HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Subject to final audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the shareholders the following distribution of the profits for the past year, viz:—

To pay to shareholders a final dividend of \$4 per share and a bonus of \$7 per share, making \$11 per share for the year 1919.

To write off buildings and plant \$871,318.38
To transfer to reserve account 750,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff 50,000.00
and carry forward about 900,000.00

THE WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

CHINESE PARTNERS BOUND OVER.

It was related in a recent issue how two Chinese partners of a firm, who found themselves ruined, jumped into the sea, holding each other by the hand. They were rescued none the worse for their immersion and taken before the Magistrate, Mr. J. R. Wood, who remanded the case, to interview the other partners of the firm. The interview evidently had a satisfactory issue, for, yesterday, when the two would-be suicides were charged, on remand, with attempting to commit suicide, two of the other partners informed the Magistrate that they were willing to sign a bond for the good behaviour of the defendants in the future.

Mr. Wood thereupon bound both men over in bonds of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

CLEVER CHINESE DETECTIVE.

A Chinese detective on Thursday night was on duty in Lun Fat Street when he noticed a man behaving in a suspicious manner. He kept watch, and when the man moved, he shadowed him. Presently he saw his quarry attempting to climb up a wall leading into a Chinese dwelling-house and arrested him. The man was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being a rogue and a vagabond.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant told him that he came to the Colony two days previously in search of a clansman. As his search was unsuccessful, he had to sleep in the streets. He did not have a single cent in his pocket. He was a grocer in the country.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

A FOWL STORY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese coolie was charged with disorderly behaviour at West Point.

Complainant stated that at 9 p.m., on Thursday, a friend, who owned a restaurant at West Point, asked him to take delivery of a consignment of fowls sent to him. He engaged a number of coolies for the purpose and took charge of the fowls. On the way he was surrounded by the defendant and ten others who threatened to assault him. Being afraid, witness took shelter in a brothel. He did not engage defendant to carry the fowls. Defendant stated that he was one of the coolies engaged by the complainant.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for further evidence.

THREE CRATES OF FOWLS.

The Police discovered three crates of fowls on the Praya Central, and as there were no claimants the fowls were taken to the Central Police Station to be cared for till the owner or owners turn up.

THE ORATORIO.

Since the annual performances of Oratorio were instituted on Good Friday evenings in St. John's Cathedral they have become increasingly popular. Owing to Mr. Denman Fuller having only recently returned, the arrangements for getting a chorus together have been considerably delayed, and owing to his long illness and absence he finds himself out of touch with the musical life of the Colony. It is now proposed to put a work by a well-known American composer into rehearsal, and if sufficient help is available at such short notice it will be given on Good Friday. Rehearsals will be held in the Cathedral at 8 p.m., on Thursdays during March, starting next Thursday. Mr. Denman Fuller will be grateful if any willing to help will send their names to him at the City Hall as soon as possible. As there are only five rehearsals, regular attendance is earnestly requested.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

PRIZE-DAY AT KOWLOON.

There was an informal function at St. Mary's School at noon, yesterday, when the 200 children attending the Italian Convent branch at Kowloon met for their annual prize-giving. There were present, the Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, (manager of the school), Fr. G. Spada, rector of the Rosary Church at Kowloon, the Mother Superior and staff of St. Mary's School. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. J. F. Gomes, who was assisted by her daughter, Miss Mollie Gomes.

The proceedings commenced with an entertainment of music and recitation by the scholars.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving Mr. J. P. Braga was requested to address a few words to the gathering. He regretted the absence of Dr. Gomes but was glad to see him represented by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. S. Gomes, and her daughter, who was a former pupil of St. Mary's School. The speaker alluded to the fact that rather more than 40 years ago he, also, like the children who had received their prizes and others who were seated at their benches, was a pupil of the Convent school. He reminded the older girls of "The Brook" in which the passage occurred that:—

"Men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever."

He likened the Convent schools in Hongkong to "Tennyson's 'Brook'." Many scholars had come to the school and many had gone, but the schools continued to go on. He asked the children to remember that the schools were kept going through the devotion and sacrifice of the Sisters—their teachers. The pupils of the present day, who were only little children, could help to keep the school to go on for ever when they grew older and as men and women could help the Sisters in more than one way in the arduous duties they were performing in the sphere of Catholic education in Hongkong. He took a very keen interest in the work of their schools, and it was one of the happy privileges and pleasures of his life to be able, in after years, to be associated with the work of the school of his childhood days. He instanced the splendid example of Dr. Gomes in his numerous and magnificent benefactions which permitted of the building of the school in which the children were housed at Kowloon. He referred to the scholarships which Dr. Gomes had endowed for the benefit of scholars of St. Mary's, several of which had been distributed that morning. St. Mary's School, like its scholars, was growing and growing rapidly within its healthy environment. The little ones were growing out of their frocks, so also was the school outgrowing the size of its present accommodation. He asked the older girls to bear in mind the words in "The Brook": The school may very soon have to appeal to patrons and parents of scholars for assistance to provide a larger building. Whether the new building be erected within the splendid grounds of their present school or elsewhere, he asked the children to remember that they in one way or another could help their teachers to provide in some measure the means for building the new school house. It was within the walls of that school that they were to-day laying solidly the foundation of their knowledge which would be of so much help to them in the future. He appealed to them, in conclusion, to make it their duty to see that the stream of St. Mary's School should go on for many and many years longer after they had left the benches of their classrooms.

Miss Hidalgo Carvalho then thanked Fr. de Maria and those present for coming that morning. She desired specially to thank Fr. de Maria for the gold medals he had presented, of which she was one of the recipients. She spoke gratefully of Dr. Gomes' benefactions to the school. The proceedings terminated with three cheers from the pupils.

PRIZES.

Among the recipients of the prizes were:—

Class 1.—Teresa Gomes, Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for Regular Attendance.

Class 2.—Idalina Carvalho, Paulina Lopes, Irene Alvares, Hongkong University Junior Certificate; Aurelia Gomes, Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for Neatness; Stella Nerys, Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; and prize for needlework.

Class 3.—Laura Carvalho, 1st; Agnes Vichy, 2nd; Elsa Alves, 3rd; Idalina Remedios, Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; and prize for needlework.

Class 4.—Maria B. Alves, 2nd; Rita Xavier, 3rd; Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; Helena Jorge, good conduct; Sabina Souza, neatness.

Class 5.—Helena Noronha and Maria L. Rosario, 1st; Avelina Souza and Marjorie Stuart, 2nd; Maria de Jesus, 3rd of the class and Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; Tyce, Oliveira, and Marjorie White, prizes for conduct, application and neatness; Olga Basto, conduct, application, drawing and cookery; Sarah Blyth, conduct, application and neatness.

Class 6.—Fylis Capell, 1st; Laura Gomes, 2nd; Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; Catalina Furtado, 3rd; Angelina Silva, prize for arithmetic; Stella Silva, prize for needlework; Gertrude Chai and Maud Chan, prizes for good conduct.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The eighth of the Club Championship races was sailed off last Saturday in a fresh Easterly breeze, which moderated whilst the racing was in progress. The course was Markham in Quarry Bay (P.), Channel Rocks (S.), Lyemun Beacon (P.), Markham in Quarry Bay (S.) 0.5 mile. The results leave the Championship still in an open state, and expectations may be upset in three of the classes in the ninth and last of the series of races which is to be sailed on March 8th. Results:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Yachts	Heaps	Finishing	Corrected
Course	Time	Time	Time
Dione	0'47"	3:35.00	3:38.47
Bella	0'55"	3:41.04	3:42.39
Jessica	1'35"	3:38.50	3:37.15
Dorothea	4'45"	3:44.34	3:40.11
Dawn	6'50"	3:42.37	3:38.17
Diana	7'07"	—	D.N.S.
Ayesha	—	—	D.N.S.

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dione	6	42
(2) Dione	8	41
(3) Dorothea	5	19
(4) Bella	4	46
Jessica	—	27
Diana	—	—
Ayesha	—	—

Disqualified over Line at gun and did not return.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Yachts	Heaps	Finishing	Corrected
Course	Time	Time	Time
Ayala	0'40"	3:27.35	3:27.35
Bonita	Scratch	4:00.30	4:00.30
Daphne	0'22"	3:58.24	3:58.46
Haleyon	Scratch	3:53.28	3:53.28

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Haleyon	3	24
(2) Daphne	3	27
(3) Ayala	—	28
(4) Bonita	1	7

HEYWARD RAYS CLASS.

Yachts	Heaps	Finishing	Corrected
Course	Time	Time	Time
Sirius	Scratch	4:12.08	4:12.08
Ursula	0'42"	4:03.28	4:03.28
Dawn	0'17"	4:03.41	4:03.41
Liza	Scratch	4:13.03	4:13.03
Owl	—	—	D.N.S.

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dawn	6	29
(2) Ursula	4	43
(3) Liza	3	6
(4) Sirius	2	28
Owl	—	—

GAIL CLASS.

Yachts	Heaps	Finishing	Corrected
Course	Time	Time	Time
Gael	0'47"	4:08.39	4:08.26
Toilette	0'55"	4:12.03	4:13.38
Joan	0'50"	4:11.30	4:14.48
Thecla	Scratch	4:14.29	4:14.29
Astoria	—	—	D.N.S.
Dorothy	—	—	D.N.S.

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Gael	5	40
(2) Toilette	4	41
(3) Thecla	4	18
(4) Joan	3	44
Dorothy	—	—
Astoria	—	—

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

In this league fixture, to be played to-day at 2 p.m. on the C.C.C. ground, the home team will consist of L. E. Lammert, F. G. Thompson, M. H. Abbas, Y. Abbas, S. Jex, W. Hall, H. W. Ramsay, D. K. Kharas, I. Goldenberg, M. Pinna and R. Busa.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The following team will represent the Kowloon F.C. to-day in the second round of the Hongkong "Shield" competition v. St. Joseph's College, kick-off at 4.15 p.m. sharp on the Club ground:—

W. A. Hyder, F. Wheeler and G. White; A. van Langenberg, T. A. Mitchell and A. Weyman; W. Taylor, C. F. Millard, J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight and B. Tatum.

UNITED A.C. v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The following will represent the United A.C. in a league match against the Club de Recreio on the Naval ground, kick-off at 2.30 p.m., to-day:—W. McLeod, A. E. Simmonds (capt.), and E. Mason; J. Leonard, D. Laing, and G. H. Blake; H. George, P. Brown, E. Fincher, G. Miller, and G. Chubb. Reserves: C. S. Bossett and W. M. Mason.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Club against a Navy fifteen next Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. on the Club ground (Club play in colours):—R. M. Henderson, Capt. K. A. M. Tomory, J. W. Alabaster, A. M. D. Wallace and E. A. Brand; Capt. Murray and V. G. Smyth; G. N. Tinson, Lieut. Hammond, R. L. Moncrieff, C. M. de Courcy, A. H. Cobb, N. A. Harper, Lt. Clauson and J. Ralston (capt.).

Any member unable to play should notify the captain or H. S. Rouse, P. W. Department, as soon as possible. There will be a practice on Monday when all "rigger" players are invited to turn out.

THE COMING BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Mr. "Betty" Maher, amateur light-weight champion of the Colony, wishes us to state that he is willing to defend his title on condition that the fight takes place not sooner than three weeks from date.

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SMART AND FASHIONABLE COATS AND CAPES



NEW MILLINERY

Many of the new Models just received are exceptionally smart and becoming, and are very moderate in price.

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CUFF. SHIRTS from \$2.75. PYJAMAS from \$4.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. K.
NOTICE.
FOUND in Ice House Street one bunch of KEYS.
Apply to—
The Deputy Superintendent of Police,
Central Police Station,
Hongkong, February 27th, 1920. 498

NOTICE.
MR. G. G. HOPPELER has This Day RESUMED CHARGE of our Firm in Canton.
VILLA BROS OF CANTON, LTD.
Canton, February 27th, 1920. 498

TO BE LET.
THREE LARGE ROOMS in the Old Supreme Court Building.
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Messrs. NORONHA & CO.
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship
"CHAUSANG"
having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Mar. 4th, 1920, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, February 27th, 1920. 491

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
NOTICE.
A ROWING REGATTA will be held at the Club House, North Point TO-DAY (SATURDAY), FEBRUARY 28th. By kind consent of the Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, and Officers, Chinese Squadron, the Band of H.M.S. "HAWKINS" will play Selections, and Tea will be served on the Lawn during the afternoon. The Commodore and Committee will be at Home to Members and friends from 2.30 p.m. In the event of unfavourable weather, Racing will take place in the Club House during intervals between events.
By Order,
R. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 19th, 1920. 495

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 28th day of FEBRUARY 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Monday, February 16th, to Saturday, February 20th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 10th, 1920. 498

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, March 6th, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of Accounts to October 31st, 1919.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1920, to MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1920, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 26th, 1920. 494

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
TRANS-PACIFIC.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1920.
EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1920, MR. P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong, is appointed General Passenger Agent for Japan and China, with Office at Hongkong.
WM. T. PAYNE,
Manager,
Japan and China.
Approved:
G. M. BOSWORTH,
Chairman.
499

INTIMATIONS

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WITH a view to avoiding disappointment to patrons Management beg to announce that the Hotel is fully booked for the night of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, both in regard to Dining and Dining accommodation.
No Tea Dances will be held on this day. 410

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

EUROPEAN to take charge of BOOK OFFICE of local British Firm. Applicant need not necessarily be qualified accountants but must be first class Book-keepers. Good salary for right man. Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 488

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of WILLIAM HENDERSON late of Sourabaya, Java, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of February 1920.
All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.
Dated the 15th day of February, 1920.
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrators,
Prince's Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. 410

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), February 28th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M.
at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—
Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Red Shirts, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries.

1, No. 3, and 2, No. 4, Underwood Type-writers.

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FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 1st, 1920, at 11 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.—Godown No. 28
64 BAGS TAI C POWDER.
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Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, March 2nd, 1920, at 2.15 P.M.
at his Sales Room.
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

170 Kerosene Lamps of different patterns.

All new.
3 cases Australian Batter 2 lb tins.
2 boxes Sauter's in good condition will be sold in small lots.
Best Woolen Blue Serge in good condition. 7 or 8 yards suit lengths. Just for this season.
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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH TOURNAMENT.

AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL

on FRIDAY, MARCH 5th, at 9.15 P.M.

MAIN EVENT.

WELTER-WEIGHT CONTEST

between
SKY KERRISON
(Champion of the Colony).

AND IRON BUX.

Full programme will be advertised later. 478

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT.

Price of Issue FRS. 100.

REDEEMABLE at FRS. 150. in 60 years

by half yearly drawings.

Interest payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

Drawings to take place on the 16th of March and the 16th of September of each year.

1st drawing on the 16th of September, 1920. 1st coupon of FRS. 3.50 to be paid on the 1st of November 1920.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of March next by the

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 16th, 1920. 457

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT.

1920.

UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE Local Branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5 per cent. 1920, from the 19th February to the 10th of March next.

The Loan is free of income tax and redeemable in 60 years at 150 per cent. by half-yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.

Fully paid subscriptions 5 per cent.

Partly paid subscriptions at 101 per cent. par coupon.

Fr. 25.—when subscribing.

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M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 16th, 1920. 498

5% FRENCH LOAN 1920.

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Interest payable twice yearly, on MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

Subscriptions accepted till MARCH 15th, by the

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R. ROGERS,
Manager. 496

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 28th, 1920.

THE BRITISH ARMY

ESTIMATES.

THE fact that the Army Estimates were approved in the House of Commons by 215 votes to 52 shows that there is substantial agreement in the House and the Country as regards the general lines of War Office policy laid down by the Government. The majority is substantial and no doubt represents solid agreement upon principles, while the 52 votes given against the Estimates may be regarded as representing a variety of views. It is not unlikely that some of the men who gave adverse votes did so from a conviction that it is unsafe for the Empire to rely upon voluntary military service while every other country in the world—excepting Germany, whose hands are tied—are retaining compulsory service; while, at the other extreme, are men like many of the Irish Nationalist M.P.s, who might always be counted upon to vote against the military estimates on "general principles"—and on this occasion especially, since the present Estimates provide for a larger garrison in Ireland now than was maintained there before the war. While the world is yet far from settled down to an assured peace one would suppose that financial considerations would compel nations to take the most optimistic view of the situation and to reduce their naval and military expenditure accordingly. Mr. CHURCHILL pointed out that costs now are 21 times greater than before the war. The Army Estimates, it may be observed, are more than four times what they were in the years immediately preceding the war. They then amounted, roughly, to £28,000,000; the present estimate is £125,000,000. A noteworthy feature of Mr. CHURCHILL's statement is the reference it contains to the

roles which the Air Force and the Tanks are expected to fill in the new scheme of things military. Mr. CHURCHILL favoured a steady increase in the Air Force at the expense of the Army and Navy, "but only in proportion as the Air Force is able to discharge, from day to day, the duties now performed by the Army and Navy." Some time ago a scheme was drawn up by Sir HUGH TRENCHARD for the organisation of the Royal Air Force. The scheme was prepared under Mr. CHURCHILL's directions and received, in principle, the approval of the Cabinet. The scale of the re-organisation of the Royal Air Force is governed by financial provisions amounting, approximately, to fifteen million pounds per annum. Sir HUGH TRENCHARD said that the principles to be kept in mind in forming the framework of the Air Service is that in the future the main portion of it will consist of an Independent Force, together with service personnel required in carrying out aeronautical research. In addition there will be a small part of it especially trained for work with the Navy, and a small part specially trained for work with the Army, these two small portions probably becoming in the future an arm of the older services. It may be, he added, that the main portion, the Independent Air Force, will grow larger and larger and become a more and more predominating factor in all types of warfare. It is Sir HUGH TRENCHARD's hope that before long it may prove possible to regard the Royal Air Force units, not as an addition to the military garrison, but as a substitute for part of it. That is a hope which the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR shares, and he instanced the case of Mesopotamia where it is proposed that the Royal Air Force shall be the principal agency in control with the military and the navy acting as auxiliaries. One great object in such an arrangement as this, of course, is economy. New and serious responsibilities placed upon the Empire as a result of the war, and the general uncertainty of the situation necessitate the maintenance for the present of a larger army than we had before the war. Even then we heard much from most of the countries of the world of the "crushing burden of armaments," and when the world became embroiled at last in the greatest war in the history of mankind confident hopes were freely expressed that the defeat of the Germanic Powers would lead, for a certainty, to a general scheme of disarmament. Never did the nations of Europe, and indeed the whole world, stand in greater need than they do to-day to be relieved of the heavy burdens of naval and military defence; but a general reduction of armaments below the scale which obtained in the years immediately preceding the war, is still regarded as a pious aspiration, beyond the sphere of practical politics. In all countries, save the defeated Germanic Powers, the burden of expenditure on armaments is very much greater now than it was before the war. We may, perhaps, detect in Mr. CHURCHILL's speech more of misgiving than pride in the fact that Britain alone among the nations has abolished conscription, in spite of the unsettled state of the world and the additions which the war brought to her responsibilities in many directions. However, no other policy is practicable at the present time in Great Britain, and so, as Mr. CHURCHILL himself has put it: "We have to do the best with the forces at our disposal, to discharge our duties to the Empire, and, should a great emergency arise, we must trust to the Fleet and the Air Force to give us time to bring the might—the irresistible might, as has been proved—of Britain into the field." Whatever else might be thought of the policy of "No Conscription," it does at any rate prove to the world that the general sense of the British people is solidly against giving any encouragement to Militarism. The lessons of the war give no encouragement to the creation of "great emergencies," while Great Britain's return to the principle of voluntary military service shows a very profound faith that the might of Great Britain is not likely to be challenged again in so formidable a manner in the lifetime of the present generation. Let us hope that it may prove to be sound leadership in a direction that all nations profess a wish to travel.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PAISLEY BY-ELECTION.

MR. ASQUITH RETURNED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The following was the result in the Paisley by-election:—

Mr. H. H. Asquith (Liberal)... 14,736

Mr. J. M. Biggar (Labour)... 11,903

Mr. MacKean (Coalition Unionist)... 3,785

Liberal majority over Labour 2,834

Liberal majority over Co-

Unionist 10,941

[The figures at the General Election were:—

Sir John McCallum (L.)... 7,542

J. M. Biggar (Co-op)... 7,438

John Taylor (Co. N.D.F.)... 7,201

L. majority over Co-op 100

L. majority over Co. N.D.F. 341

The late Sir John McCallum was an important, an affectionate and a sympathetic friend of Mr. Asquith. It may be added that according to the latest mail news from Paisley, there were good grounds for believing that an official Coalition candidate would not be put forward. The Coalition stood aside from the contest in East Fife when the right hon. gentleman was defeated at the General Election and the victor, Colonel Sir Alexander Sprot, was returned as an independent Unionist. The course adopted in December, 1918, with the approval of the leaders of the Coalition, was, according to the views expressed in well-informed quarters, likely again to be followed in the event of Mr. Asquith going to Paisley. Therefore, Mr. MacKean might have been standing without official backing.

Paisley, a town of great factories, has long enjoyed politically the reputation of a stronghold of Radicalism, but Labour has made big strides here, and at its headquarters in London the result of the coming by-election was spoken of as "a moral certainty." Labour meant to make a strong bid for Paisley, and was in no wise daunted by the fact that its chief opponent was a statesman of the eminent of Mr. Asquith.]

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech at the British Industries Fair which was yesterday visited by their Majesties the King and Queen, urged that the fair since its inauguration in 1915 had entirely changed in character. It was no longer a case of providing an opportunity to the buyer to fill up a gap, but of presenting an opportunity to buyers from all parts of the world to secure goods of any class they desired. The Government was contemplating further development, namely, showrooms on the Continent and elsewhere.

Sir Auckland Geddes laid stress on the fact that the only way to win back the pre-war commercial prosperity was by the development of the export-trade. At present the home market was almost too attractive; profits were easily made and buyers were clamouring for goods, but there was an overseas market on which British trade must rely for the continuation of its prosperity. He suggested the advisability of businessmen setting aside a considerable part of their goods for sale overseas, and concluded by announcing that the Government was contributing £100,000 to guarantee the fund of the British Empire Exhibition which will be held in London from May to October in 1921.

IMPERIAL STATISTICS.

COLONEL AMERY'S ESTIMATE OF THEIR VALUE.

LONDON, February 23rd.

At a farewell dinner to the Overseas delegates of the Imperial Statistical Conference a letter from Colonel Amery was read emphasising the necessity of the full-possible statistics as regards trade, agriculture, mining, finance, population, cost of living, labour and migration, in order to develop and utilise the resources of the Empire to the fullest extent. He was sure that the deliberations of the Conference had greatly contributed towards the attainment of that end which he would do everything in his power to further.

GREAT FRENCH INVENTION. X-RAYS AND KINEMA COMBINED IN A SINGLE APPARATUS.

PARIS, February 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The French medical men, M. Lormon and M. Comandon have just perfected a combined X-ray and kinema apparatus which permits the filming of the interior of animals and showing on the screen all the movements of the various organs.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. MILLERAND RETURNS TO LONDON.

PARIS, February 23rd.

A Havas message says:—M. Millerand left Paris yesterday for London. M. Berthelot, Director of the French Foreign Office who has been carrying on negotiations in London during M. Millerand's absence, met the Premier at Folkestone.

The Daily Mail says that the return of M. Millerand is likely to have early results. His absence delayed decisions which may now be made.

At the meeting, on Saturday, of the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Affairs Commission, M. Millerand gave a full explanation of the recent negotiations.

M. Briand declared himself in favour of allowing the Turks to retain Constantinople.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

TOUR IN THE SOUDAN.

PARIS, February 23rd.

A Havas message says:—M. Clemenceau, who is travelling up the Nile, visited Luxor and Karnak. He dined with Field-Marshal Lord Allenby. M. Clemenceau is proceeding to Khartoum.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BILL. COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, February 23rd.

The House of Representatives has approved the new compromise on the Railroad Bill after a debate lasting four hours.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS' VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 23rd.

Representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, who recently conferred with President Wilson, called at the White House and presented a petition to President Wilson, protesting against the passage of the Railroad Bill stating that the labour provisions in the Bill were wholly unacceptable to railroad workers.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRANTS

OUGHT TO LEARN ENGLISH BEFORE VOTING.

New York, February 23rd.

Speaking at the dinner at the Sulgrave Institution given in connection with the celebration of the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, Mr. Marshall, the Vice-President, declared that immigrants ought to be required to learn English before becoming electors.

NO LABOUR PARTY.

MR. GOMPERS' ADVICE.

WASHINGTON, February 23rd.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has written to Mr. William Mitchell, the Labour leader in Indianapolis, that the formation of a political Labour Party will be detrimental to the interests of Labour.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW DRY DOCK IN VANCOUVER.

OTTAWA, February 23rd.

The Government has decided to subsidise the construction of a new dry dock at Vancouver, which will be 700 feet long and will accommodate the largest vessels running between Canada and the Orient.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

PARIS, February 23rd.

The Ambassadors Conference has decided on the repatriation of German prisoners in Siberia on condition that the repatriation of the Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs and Poles has priority.

(BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL.")

DEATH OF SHANGHAI'S OLDEST RESIDENT.

SHANGHAI, February 23rd.

The death is announced of Mr. Jenner Hogg, Shanghai's oldest resident, at the age of 82. He arrived in China in 1857 and was a director of many companies.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

(ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.)

POSITION IN PEKING.

PEKING, February 14th.

According to reliable information, Mr. Lu, the Foreign Minister, does not seriously oppose direct negotiation with Japan, but he is reported to be advocating that, in case of necessity, direct negotiations may be opened between Japan and China under such conditions that China may be free to place the issue before the League of Nations for adjustment, if the negotiation fails to materialize. The Militarists are advocating immediate direct negotiation as desired by Japan, without any reserve as to show China's perfect sincerity to the world. The Chinese political situation is further complicated by the failure of Premier Chan in dismissing Yang Xuetan from the commission of the Tientsin police and Fu Yuetan from the ministry of Education. Financial stringency is also playing its part in increasing the political tension.

ULTIMATUMS TO ATAMENS.

HARBIN, February 13th.

It is reliably reported to-day that ultimatum have been served on both Atamen Kamlikoff and Atamen Semenov at China and Mabarovsky, by the new rulers of Siberia, urging them to leave Siberia. There is no news from China about the movements of Semenov, but it is believed in well-informed circles that the last destination of Semenov will be Japan, because the Chinese authorities have notified him that they will not receive him and his immediate entourage in order to preserve China's neutrality. With regard to the movement of the Japanese troops, it is doubtful whether they will assist Semenov as they are maintaining neutrality.

THE SEVEN MILLION LOAN.

PEKING, February 14th.

With reference to the disbandment of the superfluous troops in the South-Western Provinces of China in connection with the raising of the five million pound sterling loan from the old banking group, the Peking Government, in reply to the enquiries of the Allied Legations, says that Mr. Wang Yi-tang, Chief Northern Delegate to the Shanghai Peace Conference, has been instructed to confer with Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Chief Southern Delegate, and that, in order to facilitate the disbandment, the Central Government will put aside a certain portion of the loan specially for this purpose. With regard to the supervision of the disbandment of the loan, including the disbandment of superfluous troops in the various provinces, the Government says that, in order to prevent mistakes, they are willing to have adequate supervision. It is reported that the Allied Legations and their bankers have expressed their concurrence with and satisfaction over the reply of the Chinese Government so that the sum of seven million dollars as desired by China will be paid to the Peking Government before the Chinese New Year.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

HARBIN, February 14th.

It is understood that General Horvath and General Pao, the Military Governor of Kirin, have come to some arrangement about the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway so as to protect both Russian and Chinese interests. The Chinese authorities have received explicit orders from Peking that as the Chinese Eastern Railway has been built on Chinese territory, it is the duty of China to protect it, regardless of the political situation in Eastern Russia, and that neither the Bolsheviks nor the Cossacks will be permitted to invade the railway zone. At the same time the Chinese have notified the Bolsheviks and social revolutionaries in Siberia that China will be responsible for the safety and administration of the railway in North Manchuria. General Pao says that, in spite of the existing situation in Russia, China still recognizes the position and power of General Horvath in regard to the railway.

NO STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

PEKING, February 14th.

Since February 5th, no serious demonstration in the streets has been held by Chinese students and their sympathisers, so that, superficially, the anti-Japanese boycott movement has been suppressed by force of arms. This is a wrong impression, however, because, although the students have been brought to submission temporarily by the Militarists who have been forced to adopt drastic measures by foreign pressure, the leaders of the movement have been in secret conference in places out of the control of the Chinese officials. Special delegates have been sent to all the provinces urging a general strike of all classes.

PASSENGER HOSTEL.

FOR BOMBAY TRAVELLERS.

It was notified in Bombay Brigade orders recently that "Owing to the present congestion of accommodation, it is notified that the Government has lent a portion of the Institute of Science, Bombay, for use as a passenger hostel. It will be under the management of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son who anticipate that the hostel will be in running order by the end of January, 1920."

Accommodation will probably be available for 400 persons and may be used by all travellers passing through Bombay. Messing will not be provided at present, but it is hoped to provide chutnari and light refreshments. The hostel is close to all the large hotels and restaurants of Bombay and it is intended that residents will arrange with same for their meals.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN.

ATTITUDE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

The male population of Japan, exclusive of Chosen and Taiwan is, according to the latest official returns, 26,964,586, out of which 1,423,113 have the right to vote in the election for the 381 members of the House of Representatives. The remaining 25,541,473 have no legal voice in the national government, and it is on their behalf, says an article in the *Japan Times*, that the so-called Universal Suffrage Bills have been placed before the Diet.

Three Bills providing for the immediate enfranchisement of male subjects of the Empire have been introduced in the Diet by three different parties, the Kenseikai, the Kokuminto, and the non-partisan group.

The numerical strength of the parties in the Lower House is:—Seiyukai, 164; Kenseikai, 118; Kokuminto, 31; Seiko Club, 23; Shinseikai, 29; Junsei-Koku-Minto, 6; non-partisan, 4; total 381. None of the parties that have introduced the Bills is strong enough to carry its Bill, single-handed, in the face of the probable opposition of the Seiyukai, which is reported to be averse to granting an unqualified vote to all males at present.

Last year, the Seiyukai passed an amendment to the national election law, reducing the direct national tax, payment of which gives the right to vote, from ¥10 to ¥3. At that time the Seiyukai declared that while universal suffrage must come eventually the party was opposed to any radical changes. Genuine interest in national politics among the people can be aroused only by the slow process of practical experience, they said, and the lowering of the tax limitation was a step in that direction.

Various organizations in Tokyo are trying to bring united pressure to bear on the three parties to compromise on minor details, such as the age limit, and carry the Bill through the House. "Should such a compromise be made, it would mean a stiff night for the Seiyukai, but it is doubtful whether it would be successful. The parties stand about as follows: for universal suffrage, Kenseikai, 118; Kokuminto, 31; Junsei-Kokuminto, 6; Seiko Club, 23; Shinseikai, 29; Junsei-Koku-Minto, 6; non-partisan, 4; total 381. The attitude of the Kokuminto and Shinseikai has not been such as to give the impression that they will support the proposal at all hazards. One-half of the Seiko Club members are understood to be opposed to the Bill at this time, and the remaining half, by reason of their political affiliations, are bound to side with the Seiyukai.

Should the unexpected happen, and all parties except the Seiyukai unite to pass a universal suffrage Bill, it is believed that the Government party will bring its heavy artillery to bear and dissolve the Diet. A national election nearly always turns out to the advantage of the party in power. Whether the Kenseikai will be enthusiastic enough to lead opposition in the face of a possible dissolution is problematical. If the Kenseikai wavers, the prospects for the suffrage proposal are gloomy.

MACAO NOTES.

MACAO, February 23rd.

The Chinese New Year has passed without any untoward incident. The celebration (three-day game) was in full swing during the holidays. Visitors from your port who came over for the procession of the Cross patronised the tables generously. Fan-tan, however, was neglected.

DEATH OF MR. J. G. DOS REMEDIOS.

Mr. J. G. dos Remedios, of your port and clerk at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., had an attack of heart failure on the voyage from Hongkong to Macao on board the a.s. *Sui Tai* on Saturday, Dr. B. de Souza, who was also on board, was called in. On the arrival of the steamer at Macao at 8 p.m. Mr. Remedios was removed in an ambulance to the Civil Hospital where he died. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by friends of the deceased who had come over from Hongkong to take part in the procession of the Cross.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BLAWIE.

PARADES.

All Sections, Band and Instructors at Headquarters on Monday, March 1st, at 5.15 p.m.
N.C.O.s and Instructor at Headquarters on Thursday, March 4th, at 5.15 p.m.
Church Parade at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Sunday, March 7th. Uniform—caps and belts, band with instruments. Fall in by Kowloon Railway Station at 10.40 a.m.
G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, February 27th, 1920.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

In the Open Billiard Championship game last night, at the Victoria Recreation Club, 8-K. Kwok beat Ng Eze Kwong the scores being 500 and 418 respectively.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

To revisit America after an interval of more than six years, and six such years, involves much mental bewilderment, writes Mr. Morison Frewen in the *Daily Telegraph*. The writer has known the United States very intimately for over forty years, and during all the pre-war period the keynote for a community that had increased in thirty-five years from forty millions to 100 millions was in its unreasoning, unquestioning confidence in itself, in its institutions, and especially in its Constitution—in all the things which, with no little of vainglorious flag-wagging, Americans were wont to declare their "manifest destiny." But some fifteen years ago President Roosevelt stated all his popularity, and lost the great stake, by vehement predictions and nearly sinister warnings as to the social breakers he saw ahead. In this way he forfeited the affection, and almost the respect, of many old friends, and of such friends I may claim to have been one of the oldest. We unregenerates regarded "my policies" of the "big stick" order as a menace, calculated to engender class animosities, and thus imperil securities, nay, but even security. And yet now a few years only have elapsed, and looking backward we see that the Republican party has become reunited in an enthusiasm of admiration for what Roosevelt did, and is reconciled even to those very "shirt-sleeve" ways in which he did it.

When George W. Smalley was dying in Down-street, I was in the habit of sitting with him for half-hours each afternoon—this in 1916. Smalley had for some years been really vindictive in his criticism of Roosevelt, but had recanted and occupied his last hours building with bright and confident anticipation a great future for his country in the control of a "purged" and "vitalized" Republican Administration. Smalley was a cultivated but dogmatic American, dominated by his historic sense and by the widest experience. I had no particular confidence in his judgment, whether of men or things, but his death-bed repentance in this matter of President Roosevelt will be accepted as an incident very widely representative. Roosevelt's warnings were taken to heart, and just in time, both by the quick and the dead, and have, through great tribulation, sowed the seeds of better Democracy.

It is, as seems probable, the election of 1920, which will be owing chiefly to the psychology of one accidentally its President when this crisis was gathering.

The position to-day in America is so pervaded by the psychology of yet another President, even more accidentally elevated to the White House than Roosevelt was, and who, like the Roosevelt of 1906, has focused, and to a far greater degree, the antipathies of the great majority of writers and speakers here, that one is tempted to ask whether Mr. Wilson too may be destined to purge the Democratic party, and in its next generation make of that party an adequate governing machine. I am not interested to pursue this political analogy, it indeed it exists, but such a note is ringing on the Atlantic seaboard that Wilson, like Roosevelt, and like Lloyd George, has the dominant nature necessary to the evolution of political philosophy, and that such names build better than they know. It is a complacent view; who knows but it may even prove a true view! But here, to-day, I find all things in business and politics coloured by an event still more than a year ahead, the next Presidential election. It is going to be an election of unexampled and ugly virulence, starting even to those old enough to remember the Cleveland-Blaire contest of 1892. It is to be hoped that English readers will cultivate short memories for the events of the year ahead, because even our good friends here are going to say hard and unkind things of Great Britain in the hope that their libels may avail to detach votes from Mr. Wilson. It is sad but true that modern democracy is incompatible with those cardinal virtues—truth and honesty—so that the decalogue goes into abeyance during the few months in which the *proles* are being educated as to where they should write their cross on a ballot-paper and say "contribution."

If Mr. Wilson were to be nominated for a third term, the real issue of the elections next year would be the status of the Senate in the Constitution. The President in a recent speech at Pueblo categorically challenges the time-honoured view that the Senate is partnered in the treaty-making power. But the elder statesmen, men such as Lodge and Knox and Root, are utterly determined to maintain this view of their illustrious Chamber, and they say that to permit the Chief Magistrate to continue, as he has done since the war, to ignore the Senate, would be on their part a treason to the Constitution. In our electoral controversies over the Parliament Bill we were much agitated because our Constitution was being strained or tampered with, so at least many thought. But the feeling is infinitely stronger here that the Senate has been tricked and gagged in order that "entangling alliances" foreign to the spirit of the Constitution should be bound up in the same cover with a treaty of peace. It is remarkable that a President so intelligent should, in treating the Senate, have followed a course so provocative, the more so that Mr. Wilson has put on record his view of the relation between Senate and President. In chapter 6 of his "Constitutional Government of the United States," Mr. Wilson writes:—

"But there is another course which the President may follow, and which one or two Presidents of unusual political sagacity have followed with the satisfactory results that were to have been expected. He may himself be less stiff and official, may himself set in the true spirit of the constitution, and establish intimate relations of confidence with the Senate on his own initiative, not carrying his plans to completion, and then laying them in final form before the Senate to be accepted or rejected, but keeping himself in confidential communication with the leaders of the Senate while his plans are in course, when their advice will be of service to him, and his information of the greatest service to them, in order that there may be veritable counsel and a real accommodation of views, instead of a final challenge and contest. The policy which has made rivals of the President and Senate has shown itself in the President, as often as in the Senate, and if the Constitution did intend that the Senate should, in such matters, be an executive council, it is not only the privilege of the President to treat it as such; it is also his best policy and his plain duty."

There is always in President Wilson's make-up some incorrigible Mr. Hyde in conflict with admirable and benevolent Dr. Jekyll. It is this fatal ambivalence which is continuing rapidly to recruit the anti-Wilson forces. There was the Washington speech in May, 1916, in which the President said, "With the causes and objects of the war we are not concerned." And again, at Shadow Lawn, on the very eve of the election, in 1916, he said, "The certain prospect of the success of the Republican party is beat over such utterances, and over the another into the embroilments of the European war." But when the indignation of Roosevelt and the Roots and Choates and Lodges had burned to fever that over such utterances, and over the demand for their "neutrality in thought," Hydeism next flows over once more in this message to Congress, a message sent full seven months after the murder of the *Lusitania*, in which message the President, after denouncing Hun outrages and intrigues in the United States, stigmatises:—

"Men amongst us calling themselves Americans who have so far forgotten themselves and their honour as citizens as to put their paramount sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace of the United States. They also preach and practise disloyalty. No laws can reach corruption of the mind and heart, but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these, and exposing the even deeper humiliation and soon which every self-pomposited and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us."

This was the mirror held up to such Americans as Roosevelt and Choate and Murray Butler, who were finding it increasingly difficult to play the rôle of onlookers.

And, finally, we have had this summer this latest pronouncement equally puzzling to the President's friends and enemies. Addressing the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate (August 19th, 1919), the President, when replying to Senator McCumber, offers this strange moral survey of the United States and the war:—

Senator McCumber: "World our moral conviction of the unrighteousness of the German war have brought us into this war if Germany had not committed any crime, against us without the League of Nations, and we had no League of Nations at that time."

The President: "I hope it would eventually, Senator, as things are shaped."

Senator McCumber: "Do you think that if Germany had committed no act of war or no act of injustice against our citizens that we would have gotten into this war?"

The President: "I do think so."

Senator McCumber: "You think we would have gotten in anyway?"

The President: "I do."

Such a mentality as this, weighed in the balances of history, may undoubtedly attain to greatness of a certain kind, but it is not surprising that Mr. Wilson is in the last degree unintelligible to Lincoln's "plain people," and that the pacifist Republican vote which gave him his bare handful of a majority in 1916 believes not only that it was betrayed, but that the efforts of their Chief Magistrate for the two previous years had been directed to switch his own party out upon a perverted plane of thought and reason, and had in this way made a really solid public opinion in America impossible.

We must never forget that a large proportion of this electorate, foreign born, and foreign to the very language of the country of its adoption—a mass which generally votes the Democratic Ticket—gives a blank cheque to its Chief Magistrate on election day. A mere phrase about all the direction and education which every penetrates the ignorant indifference of these newcomers. To make such a community as this is "safe for democracy" requires of the President qualities of heart, even more than qualities of head. No one disputes Mr. Wilson's cleverness, but is he not perhaps the fatal thing—too clever!

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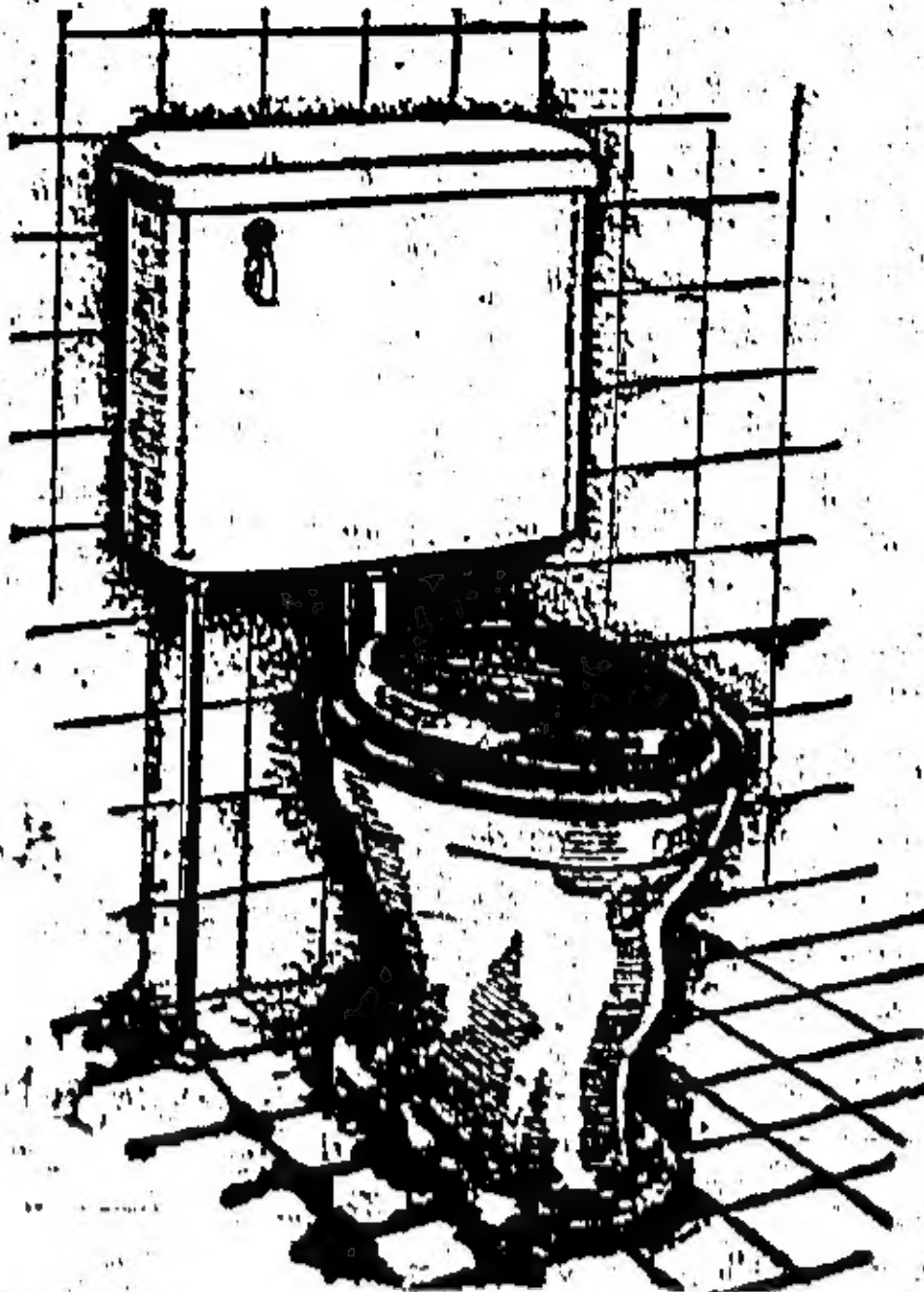
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U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

PROBABLE INQUIRY.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* learns that there is every prospect of a strict Congressional inquiry regarding the attitude of Mr. Joseph Willard, American Ambassador at Madrid, at a critical stage of the war. In a letter to Mr. Secretary Daniels declining the award to him of the Navy Order, as wholly inadequate, Rear-Admiral Ducker virtually charged Willard with having opposed the steps Admiral Ducker and his associates took to stop the passage of Spanish ports by German submarines, and to the Admiral's action to keep Spain from joining the Central Powers against the United States and the Allies in March, 1918. At that time Admiral Ducker was Naval Attaché at Madrid. For his important diplomatic service Admiral Ducker received the highest award, the Distinguished Service Medal, but the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Daniels) opposed this, on the ground that Admiral Ducker was not engaged in combat but in his official duty.

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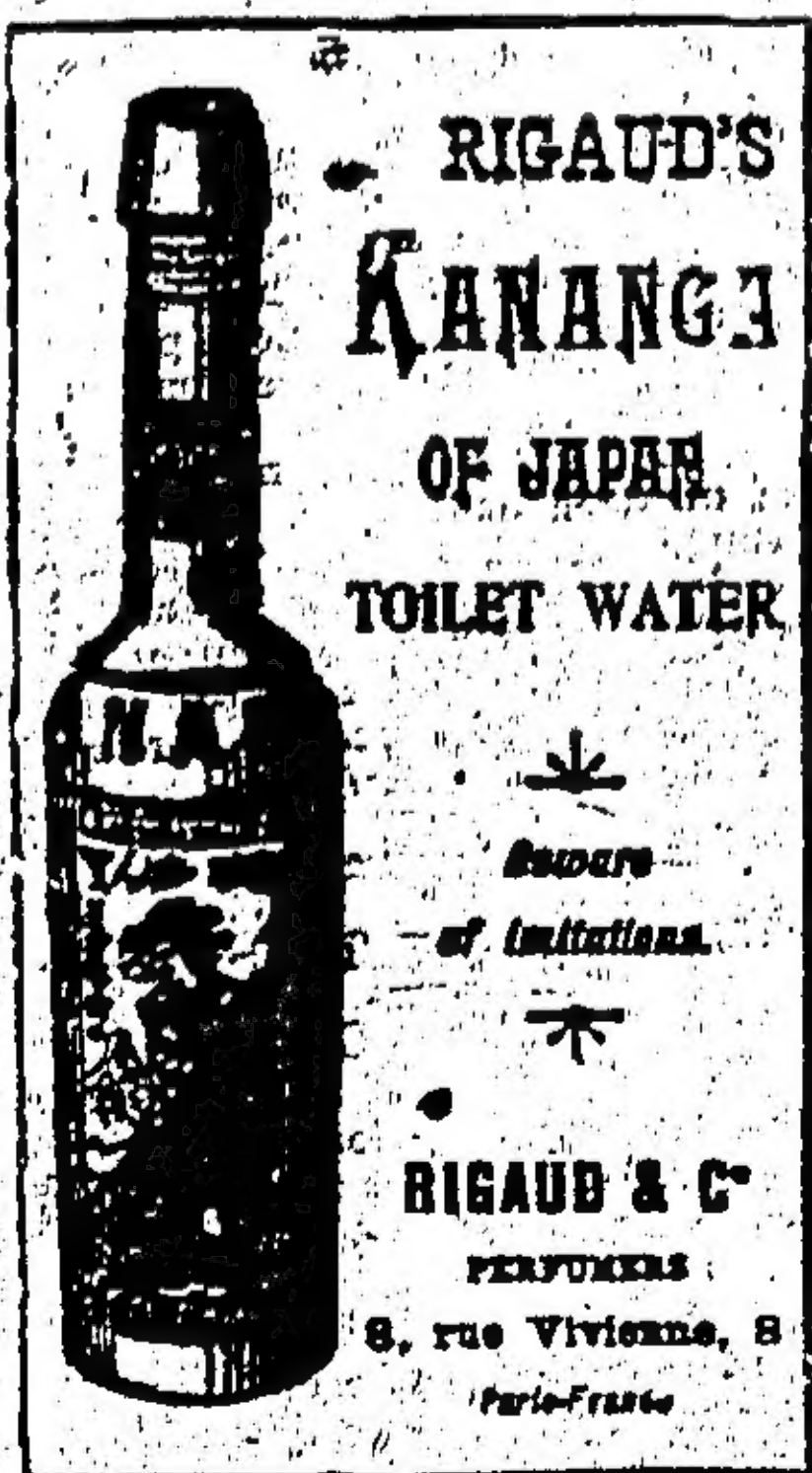


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BOLSHAKOV AND ART
A PARADISE FOR DAUBERS

Much has been said in a general way about the efforts of Lunacharski, the Bolshevik Minister of Education, to stimulate the arts in Russia, but little has been heard of his actual achievements in this direction. A few details of an interesting character have now been supplied by Professor G., of the Petrograd Academy of Arts, who has succeeded in escaping from the Communist "Paradise" and reaching Berlin (writes the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph).

According to the Professor, who is himself a well-known artist, the whole sphere of arts has been placed under the control of a board of seven members. Four of them are apostles of futurism, and consequently this school now offers much the best prospects of pecuniary success. Its remunerativeness has been further considerably increased by a rule laid down by the board that all pictures passed by the official jury must be paid for at a uniform rate of 7,000 roubles each. When it is a painting, a composition, or a design, which has absorbed the concentrated labour of many months, or a futurist poster knocked off in a few hours, the artist's reward is the same. Naturally, under such indiscriminating incentives, the number of artists in Russia has multiplied rapidly. Many people who, before the happy dawn of Bolshevism, never had a paint-brush in their hands, now pose as pioneers of artistic development and are paid at the standard rates for weird geometrical diagrams and meaningless arrangements of daubs of colour.

"Why should I suffer?" asks the food fanatic, Chesterton's new Napoleon, in justification of his refusal to eat that substance. It seemed a wild extravagance, but the Bolsheviks have already reached that point. At one of the meetings of Lunacharski's supreme artistic authority a member unburdened his revolutionary conscience in the following words: "At a time when the proletariat has flung off its secular fetters and freed itself from slavery, what moral right have we to keep inanimate objects in servitude? What right have we to hold in bondage those stones to which, two hundred years ago, Rastrelli (the Italian architect to whom Petrograd owes many of its public buildings) gave the form of the Winter Palace?" An enfranchisement of man must necessarily lead to the enfranchisement of inanimate objects.

This astounding idea was received neither with a roar of laughter nor the summons of a doctor to examine the mental condition of him who made it, but was the commencement of quite a serious debate. The circumstances of the Professor's escape from Russia were curious and interesting. He was commissioned to design new scenery and costumes for the Moscow Opera House. This task involved the making of over 100 sketches, and, basing his calculations on the unheard-of prices for officially purchased works of art, he sent in a bill for about three-quarters of a million roubles. The Opera House management demurred, and eventually he agreed to settle the matter for 70,000. That, he estimated, would be sufficient to keep him alive abroad till the Bolshevik nightmare was at an end. He next secured an official commission to leave Russia to buy paints. This is one of the weakest spots of Bolshevik policy. Not only are Lunacharski's tyros seriously hampered in their aspirations by lack of colours, but not so long ago the same cause placed the whole Soviet régime in danger by threatening to stop the printing of banknotes. The latter crisis was averted by smuggling from Germany, but this source was not abundant enough to supply the needs of the artists as well.

Armed with his commission, the Professor went to the "Chrezvychaika" and asked for a permit to leave the country. He was asked if he had a wife and family, and replied that he had. "In that case," he was then told, "they will go into a concentration camp as hostages for your return, for in the whole of our experience we have never known a single man come back again who left on such a commission as yours." In his perplexity the Professor applied for counsel to Maxim Gorki, but only received urgent advice to give up his plan. However, he made further inquiries, and in the end found someone who promised to arrange an escape for him. One day a rough Finn, evidently a professional criminal, came to the Professor's house, took away his luggage, and told him to leave Petrograd with his family by the evening train for one of the stations on the narrow gauge line which runs along the north shore of the Gulf to the Finnish frontier. The Professor carried out these instructions, and was met at the station by the Finn, who guided the party down to the water's edge. A rowing boat took them out through the difficult shallows into deep water. Here they were put on board a small sailing craft, in which they made for the Finnish coast. They had not been under weigh more than a quarter of an hour before they were picked up by one of the Kronstadt searchlights, and became the mark of brisk artillery fire. Fortunately, the shooting was not accurate, and they reached their haven in safety. The Finn's parting words were: "We had luck to-night. Last time I did the trip all my sails were shot away."

WANDERING BOTTLES.

The story of the wandering bottles has come to life again. Originally the Dorset coast bottle was said to have drifted to New Zealand and Cape Horn and the South Pacific so that, without any motive power within itself, it must have successfully forged ahead at a rate of nearly fifty miles per day against the violent head winds and contrary current off the Horn. All who are conversant with ocean currents know that the story can be nothing else than a willy-concoction. Equally silly is the story of the bottle said to have been beached near Port Phillip, having covered 7,000 miles in five months. This would indicate a steady drift along a straight line at forty-six miles per day. The Australian Government authorities have for many years collected the records of current bottles. These two, needless to say, are not included in the list.

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FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

INCREASING BRITISH PRESTIGE.

In the Memorandum on the Progress of Civil Aviation in Foreign Countries, published recently by the Air Ministry, prominence is given to the endeavours of Germany to secure recognition in the aviation markets of the world. It is pointed out that partly to avoid the terms of the Peace Treaty and partly to make an early bid for foreign markets, large numbers of aeroplanes and engines have been sold at extremely low figures to Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland, by German representatives. It would appear that the tendency is to represent Germany as a serious rival for commercial supremacy in the air. At present this suggestion need not be taken too seriously. Although on the surface of things Germany appears to be extremely active in aeronautical matters, when her present efforts are examined it is seen that there is not much foundation of fact. Germany is apparently selling in various countries her surplus war aeroplanes. They include the two-seater Rumplers, Fokker biplanes, Aviatiks and Brandenburg aeroplanes. Extremely small prices are being demanded, and the present low value of the mark assists to keep the figure down.

THE GERMAN SCARE.
If the terms of the Peace Treaty are being strictly complied with Germany cannot at present be manufacturing new types of machines, so that she has only war material to throw on the market. This type of aircraft cannot be regarded as seriously rivaling British, French or Italian products. The standard German war aeroplane, even though it be a large multi-engine bomber, cannot compete with Handley-Page's, Farman Goliaths or Caproni's where freight and passenger accommodation is concerned. In Holland, German activities are increasing. Herr Fokker is now in that country and he owns sheds and an aerodrome at Amsterdam, where German machines are being collected. The German aeroplane industry has given a cue to its ambitions, and although its operations are confined at present to producing efficient commercial aeroplanes when they are allowed to manufacture aircraft on a large scale. The memorandum also points out that Great Britain's most serious competitors in securing international aircraft trade are France and Italy. France in the early days of aviation was the pioneer of aeronautical power, but Britain obtained the lead during the war. Our allies are preparing for a large campaign to secure commercial supremacy in the air, and Italy by means of long demonstration flights and the despatch of missions to various countries is working for recognition in the world's air markets. France has the support of a Government subsidy for approved civil air routes, and a similar plan is in preparation in Italy.

LESSONS OF THE PARIS SHOW.
The Aviation Exhibition in Paris this month should provide interesting evidence of the progress made by France, Italy and other nations. It will be the first occasion on which a number of aeroplanes, designed for commercial purposes, will be shown. The machine most in evidence will be the multi-engine, weight-lifting commercial aeroplane, for both France and Italy have been developing this type of machine. Putting aside the question of subsidies and state encouragement apart from financial aid, there is little doubt that Great Britain possesses commercial machines equal to any produced by other countries. Flights such as the crossing of the Atlantic, the London to Australia trip, and the flight from London to Constantinople have greatly raised the prestige of British aviation abroad. If other nations appear to be more active in their endeavours to secure trade in foreign aviation markets it is probably due to the fact that they are receiving well advertised State support, whilst the British aeroplane constructor is gaining a footing abroad by unostentatious private enterprise.

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SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

AGE LIMITS FOR EXAMINATIONS.

An Army Council Instruction states that candidates for attendance at the Army examination to be held next summer with a view to admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, must have attained the age of 17 on July 1st next, and be 19 on May 1st next; or under 31 at this date if (1) they are serving, or have served satisfactorily, in the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Regular Army, Special Reserve, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Militia, Territorial Force, Forces of the Overseas Dominions, or Royal Air Force; or (2) have served prior to March 1st next, or are serving on that date, in the Senior Division of the Officers Training Corps. Candidates of these two latter classes must be recommended by their Commanding Officers as suitable for appointment to a permanent commission in the Regular Army. The effect of the new regulation will be that all candidates as they reach the minimum age will now be given three opportunities of competing at the Army Entrance Examination instead of two, as formerly.

OUTIGURA SOAP

Will prove a revelation to those who use it for the first time, because of its absolute purity, delicate fragrance, and super-eminent properties for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin and complexion. Two soaps in one at one price. On trial and return under the name of Outigura Soap, with off to the nearest Outigura Soap Co. Ltd. 27, Charlotte Street, London, E.C. 2. Sold throughout the world.



Make YOUR HAIR beautiful.
Nature intended your hair to be beautiful. When the natural oil which protects and beautifies the hair is deficient, it must be supplemented. Outigura Soap is the only hair oil that will not fall out. It will give you the most beautiful hair you ever had. It is sold in all the best shops and is the only hair oil that is really beneficial to the hair.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

What is the condition of your hair?
Adopt the Popular Beneficial "Rowland's Hair-Drill."

1,000,000 Hair-Growing and Hair-Beautifying Outfits FREE to ALL.
If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is thinning, falling out, or if it is dry, itchy, or if it is covered with dandruff, or if it is covered with lice, or if it is covered with any other hair ailment, then you need Rowland's Hair-Drill. It is the only hair oil that is really beneficial to the hair. It is sold in all the best shops and is the only hair oil that is really beneficial to the hair.

HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.
1. A Bottle of "Rowland's" the true liquid food for the hair which stimulates it to new growth.
2. A Packet of the "Rowland's" Hair-Drill, which cleanses the scalp and removes all dandruff and lice.
3. A Bottle of "Rowland's" Hair-Drill, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair and is specially adapted for the hair of the hair-dresser.
4. A Copy of the most efficient of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, which contains the most complete instructions for the use of the "Hair-Drill."



Then apply Rowland's, the wonderful hair tonic and food. Sprinkle it into the hair, and scrub it with the "Rowland's" Hair-Drill. The "Rowland's" Hair-Drill is the only hair oil that is really beneficial to the hair. It is sold in all the best shops and is the only hair oil that is really beneficial to the hair.

YOU MAY TEST IT FREE TO-DAY.

A short course of Hair-Drill will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its use. The "Rowland's" Hair-Drill is the only hair oil that is really beneficial to the hair. It is sold in all the best shops and is the only hair oil that is really beneficial to the hair.

POST THIS FREE GIFT FORM
To: Rowland's, Ltd., 20, 22, 24, and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1, Eng.
I enclose a small sum of money to cover the cost of the "Rowland's" Hair-Drill, which I wish to receive free of charge. I enclose a small sum of money to cover the cost of the "Rowland's" Hair-Drill, which I wish to receive free of charge. I enclose a small sum of money to cover the cost of the "Rowland's" Hair-Drill, which I wish to receive free of charge.

NOTE TO READERS.
If you are interested in the "Rowland's" Hair-Drill, please send this form to the nearest Outigura Soap Co. Ltd. 27, Charlotte Street, London, E.C. 2. Sold throughout the world.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
For the treatment of all skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and other conditions. It is sold in all the best shops and is the only skin remedy that is really beneficial to the skin.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN "HINSANG" ... Sat. 28th Feb. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "CHAKSANG" ... Sat. 28th Feb. 3 p.m.
KOBÉ "LAISANG" ... Tues. 4th Mar. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG "LAISANG" ... Tues. 4th Mar. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI "LAISANG" ... Tues. 4th Mar. 8 a.m.
YANILIA "LAISANG" ... Tues. 4th Mar. 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN "LAISANG" ... Tues. 4th Mar. 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore; returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Sumatra and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Hangzhou and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Ningbo. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued, so all Northern and Yangtze River trade is handled.
YANILIA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for Haiphong, calling at Hanoi when inducements offer.
BENGO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Bencao by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Davao.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ussufova.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG"

will be despatched on or about February 28th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel Due Hongkong

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges

"GLENNAVY" 28th February GENOA
"GLENARIFFE" 7th March GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & BAM.
"PEMBROKESHIRE" Middle of March GENOA, MANCHESTER & LONDON.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
(The Glen Line, Ltd.)
AGENTS:—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
(Owners of "Shire" Line.)
Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI
Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA
Managing Director: Mr. MASATAKE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. (Ltd.)
For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,
No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

123

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "LUCERIC" via Suez March 25th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "SWAZI" 15th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BEISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Feb. D'light.
HONGKONG	"PAKHOI"	On 23rd Feb. 9 A.M.
SWATOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 23rd Feb. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Mar. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 2nd Mar. 3 P.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 2nd Mar. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUIBOW"	On 3rd Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHNEAN"	On 6th Mar. 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE 28

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	SUNDAY	23rd Feb. at 10 A.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY	6th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	6th Mar. at 1 P.M.

Swatow & Amoi only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ANTIOCHUS"	via Suez	1st Mar.
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Panama	20th Mar.
"JASON"	via Suez	10th April

+ calls Cuba. Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON. BEISS & CO., CANTON.P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"INDIA"	5,300	1st Mar.	Colomb. and Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	5,000	8th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cbo.
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Mar.	Spain, Colombo, Bombay.
"BANCA"	5,000	20th Mar.	Marseilles & London direct.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	5th Mar.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	April.	Saidakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	4,500	2nd Mar.	Shanghai
"KHIYA"	5,000	10th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

* Cargo only

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are visible to be signed before departure without notice.

Parcels Messuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 1 1/2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

† Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Manila".

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

25, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WHEATLAND"	...	About March 4th.
"ELKTON"	...	About March 18th.
"ENDICOTT"	...	About March 23rd.
"ELDRIDGE"	...	About April 3rd.
"WEST HARTLAND"	...	About April 12th.
"EMORE"	...	About April 22th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About May 17th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ABERCOR"	...	About March 10th.
"PAWLETT"	...	About March 29th.
"WABAN"	...	About April 23rd.
"COAXET"	...	About May 14th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Manama.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,500 tons 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Mar. 23rd. Mar. 4th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes Buildings.

O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Lee House Street.
Tel. 1943TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	Mar. 11th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	April 1st.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	April 1st. (from Yokohama)
PERSIA MARU	8,000	April 19th.

* Omits Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 13th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong
KOYO MARU	Last half of February
CHOYO MARU	April or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Telephone 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Manager King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 23rd Feb.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 1st Mar.
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 6th Apr.
	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 25th Apr.

SHANGHAI (Only)	MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAUD	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 10th Mar.
		"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 20th Mar.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVER, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU"	...	Middle of March.
"CELEBES MARU"	...	Middle of April.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU"	...	Wednesday, 3rd March.
"TACOMA MARU"	...	End of April.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.		
"SAIGON MARU"	...	Sunday, 7th March.
"GANGES MARU"	...	Middle of April.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service		
"SHISEN MARU"	...	Thursday, 4th March.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 4th March.

"MADEAS MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POLYNESIA in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd March.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd March.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th March.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Art. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
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SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS and SAIGON	Cadette	28th Feb.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Kayseri	28th Feb.
STRAITS and BOMBAY	Wakabito Maru	28th Feb.
JAPAN	Hakata Maru	28th Feb.
STRAITS	Pani Loo	28th Feb.
STRAITS	Sinkiang	28th Feb.
JAPAN	Aryo Maru	1st Mar.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Rangoon Maru	1st Mar.
JAPAN	Ceylon Maru	2nd Mar.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Taipei Maru	2nd Mar.
STRAITS	Yokohama Maru	3rd Mar.
BOMBAY	Sutkai Maru	3rd Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

PER	PER	DATE
*Straits, Bangkok, Burma and Calcutta	Cuddalore	Saturday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Glowery	Saturday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and Egypt	Sui Tai	Saturday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Venezuela	Saturday, 28th, 1.45 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Yokohama, Canada, United States Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Chakong	Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Chuenchow	Saturday, 28th, 2.15 P.M.
Macao	Yingchow	Saturday, 28th, 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kaifong	Saturday, 28th, 2.45 P.M.
*Straits, *Pakhoi and *Haiphong	Kon Maru	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki and San Francisco	Shimizu Maru	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung		
Macao	Sui Tai	Sunday, 29th, 8.15 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Quinabang	Sunday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	Paul Loo	Monday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung	Awa Maru	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits	Suichang	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
*Straits and *Bangkok	Lianchow	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Pyrrhus	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 1st Mar. at 5 p.m.		
Philippine Islands	Taming	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Chinkiao	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Egypt	Hague Maru	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Victori	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.	Africa Maru	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.45 A.M.
Tientsin	Buichow	Wednesday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits	Tychoet	Saturday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chuan	Saturday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiding	Saturday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
*SHANGHAI, *NORTH CHINA, *JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HOSOKUTSU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Tanjo Maru	Thursday, 11th, 9.15 A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London—	February 28th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8
Bank Bills, 30 days' sight	2/8
Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	2/8
Credit, at 6 months' sight	2/8
Documentary, at 6 months' sight	2/8
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1410
Credit, at 6 months' sight	1410
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	161
Credit, at 60 days' sight	161
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	215
Bank Bills, on demand	215
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	215
Bank Bills, on demand	215
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	203
On Manila—	
On demand	1914
On Singapore—	
On demand	243
On Batavia—	
On demand	243
On Haiphong—	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon—	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—	
On demand	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	2.80
GOLD LAY, 100 fine, per ton	23.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	22.25

STANDARD COIN.

Hongkong—	30 cents piece	80.00 Discount
Hongkong—	10	5.00 Premium
Canton—	10	5.00
Canton—	10	2.00

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

INCORPORATED WITH THE CHUNG NGOI SUN PO (Chinese Daily Press)

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BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 4 per cent per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION N. J. STARR, Chief Manager Hongkong November 1st 1919

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1895. Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000 Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000 Reserve Funds ... 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Guan Kagi, Kankun, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Fusan, Shichihui, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyet, Ato.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Surabaya, London, New York, etc.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARIS, BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application. SEIZO KONDOH, Manager, 3, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road Central. Paid-up Capital ... 2,000,000.00 Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors: Mr. PONG WAI TUNG, Chairman. Mr. CHOW SHUN SON, Mr. KAN YING PO, Mr. LI KUN CHUN, Mr. MOK CHING KONG, Mr. FUNG PING SHAN, Mr. WONG YAN TUNG, Mr. P. K. KWOK, Mr. CHAN CHING SHAN, Mr. NG CHANG LUK.

Chief Manager—KAN TONG PO, Esq. Asst. Manager—L. TEE FONG, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. For 6 months at the rate of 3 per cent. For 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 13th, 1920.



"SPECIALS"

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE

OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY HAND BY

MASPERO FRERES IN CAIRO.



PHILIPS ARGAL

THE IDEAL LIGHTING UNIT for the OFFICE, HOME OR CLUB

A drawback to the domestic use of the 1 Watt lamp has been that until quite recently they could only be made and used economically in large candle powers. This problem has been solved in the "ARGAL" which we now present for your trial and certain approval. Supplied in 25 and 32 Candle Power. PRICE 50 cts. each. Special prices given for large quantities.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

SOUTH AMERICA

We offer a complete banking service in the following countries, special attention being given to the handling of collections.

ARGENTINE Buenos Aires	BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo	URUGUAY Montevideo
VENEZUELA Caracas, United States, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello	COLOMBIA Barranquilla	GUAYANA Georgetown, Rose Hall, New Amsterdam

Also 60 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI, COSTA RICA, BR. HONDURAS, BRITISH WEST INDIES and FRENCH WEST INDIES

555 Branches throughout CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND

LONDON PARIS NEW YORK BARCELONA

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP & RESERVE: \$35,000,000 ASSETS OVER \$500,000,000

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK) AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000 PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUPERVISOR BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelet. General Manager: A. J. PERRONTE

HEAD OFFICE: 76, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: Canton, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Hongkong, Swatow.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

IN SEAWAY: Rotterdam & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOUREL, Manager, Hongkong, February 4th, 1920.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed 21,500,000. Paid-up ... 750,000. Reserve Fund & Res. ... 750,700. Reserve Liability of shareholders 750,000.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Rangoon, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum (on Daily Balance) and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER, Acting Manager, 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 15th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

(Specialized authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00 Paid-up Capital ... 12,879,800.00 Reserve Funds ... 2,187,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING. HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months ... 3% per annum. For 6 months ... 4% per annum. For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE FEL, Manager, Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... 25,000,000 Reserve Fund ... 25,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors 25,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CHOCORATT, Manager, Hongkong, January 3rd 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong Branch:—Paufler Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT Savings and Fixed Deposits at bear interest at rates of 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

J. USANG LY, Manager, Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000. Reserve Funds: Sterling ... \$1,500,000 Silver ... \$31,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: J. A. FLEMING, Esq.—Chairman. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Deputy Chairman. J. W. C. BONNAY, Esq.—E. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.—A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTON—Hon. Mr. B. H. DODWELL—W. L. VESTENDEN, Esq.—C. S. GUBLEY, Esq.—Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq. Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 5th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK) Head Office: 15bis, Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 45,000,000 Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Mouksee, Shanghai, Canton, Nankin, Singapore, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Yunnan, Vladivostok, Pondichery.

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERENDOAGUE, Manager, Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.